





•1980-82 B.S. U of MN-Natural Resource Inv.



•1982-84 MN DNR Forest Inventory

USGS•1984-86 USGS EROS



•1986-89 M.S. U of MN – Remote Sensing/GIS



•1989-91 USFS Remote Sensing App. Center



•1992-2002 USDA NRCS

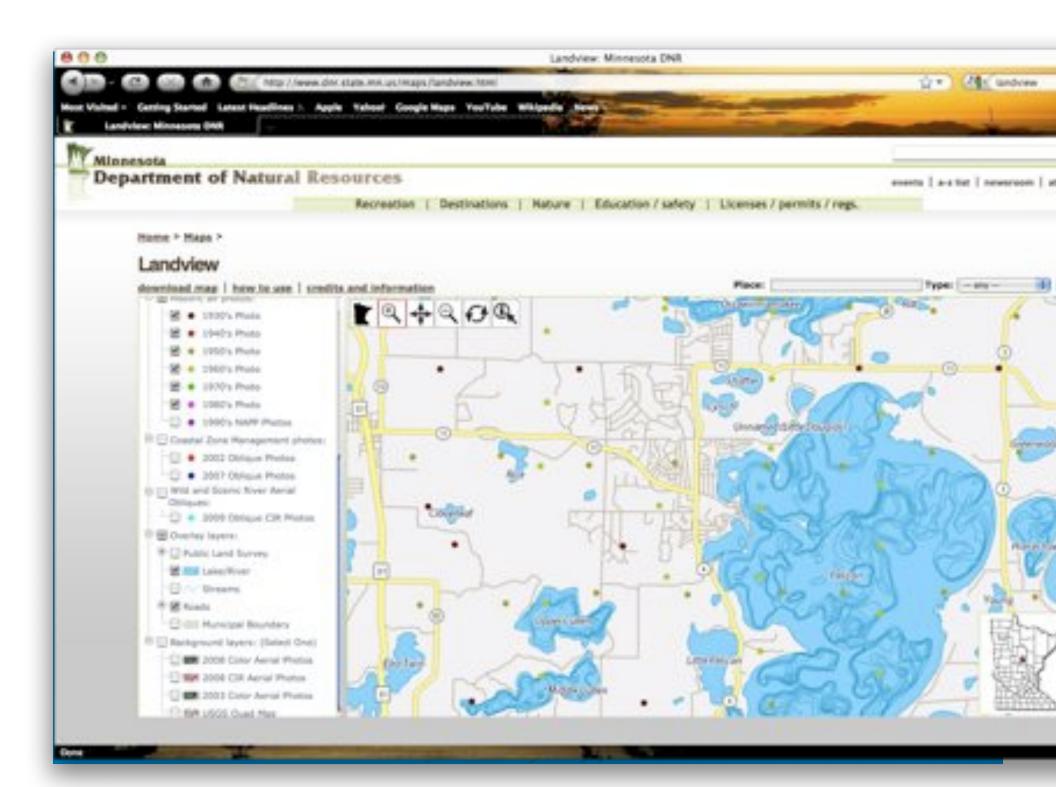


•2002-2010 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service







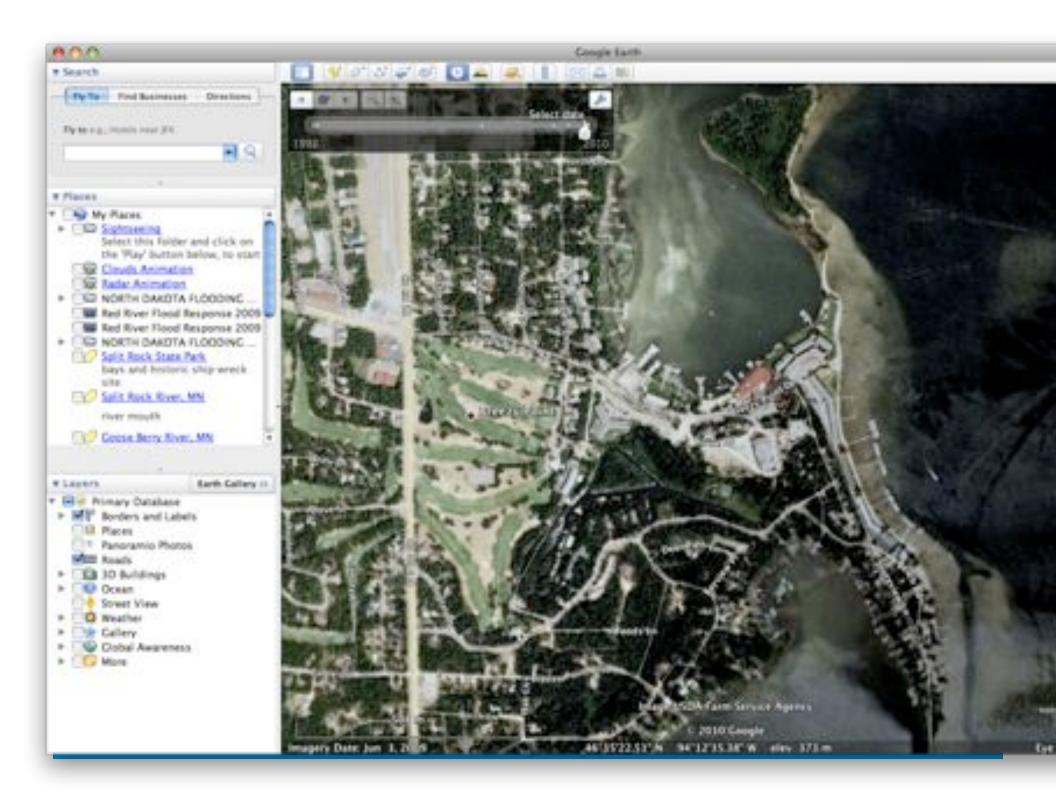


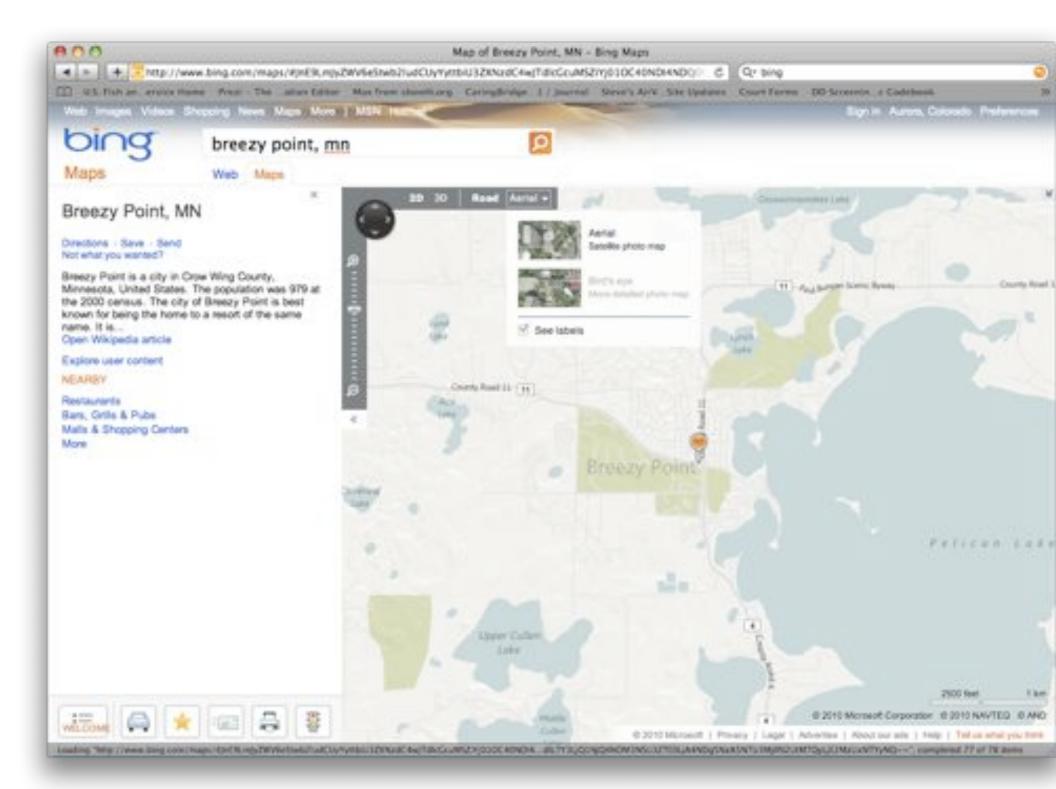


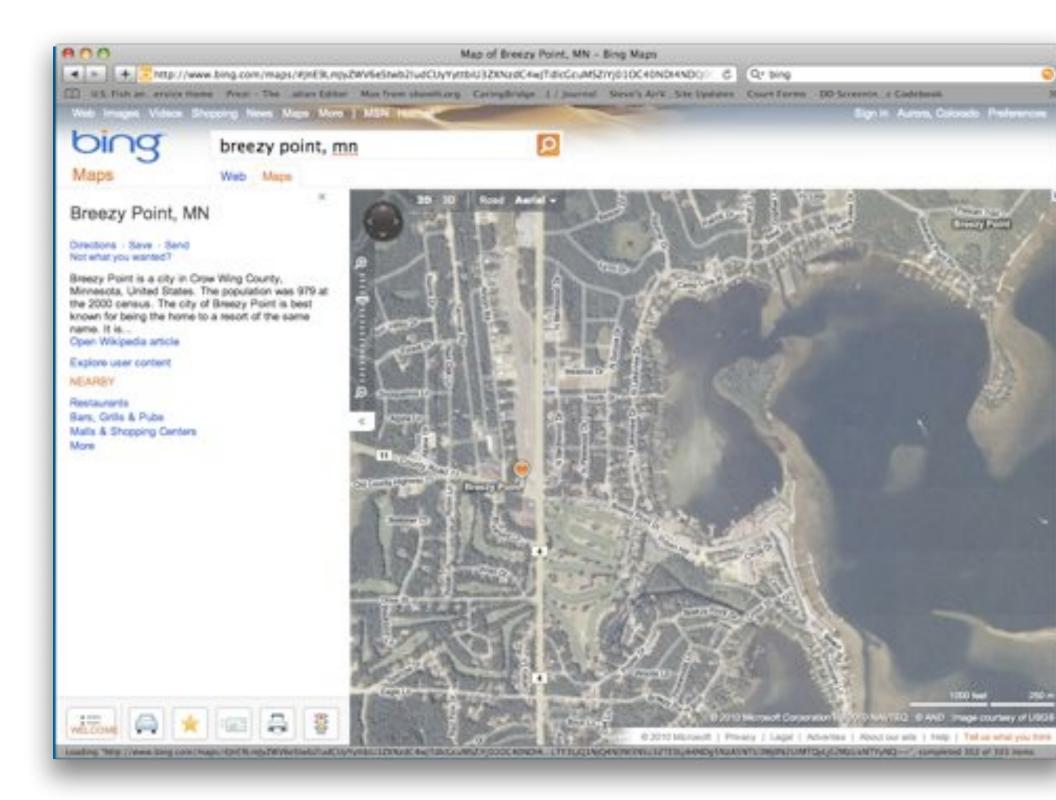


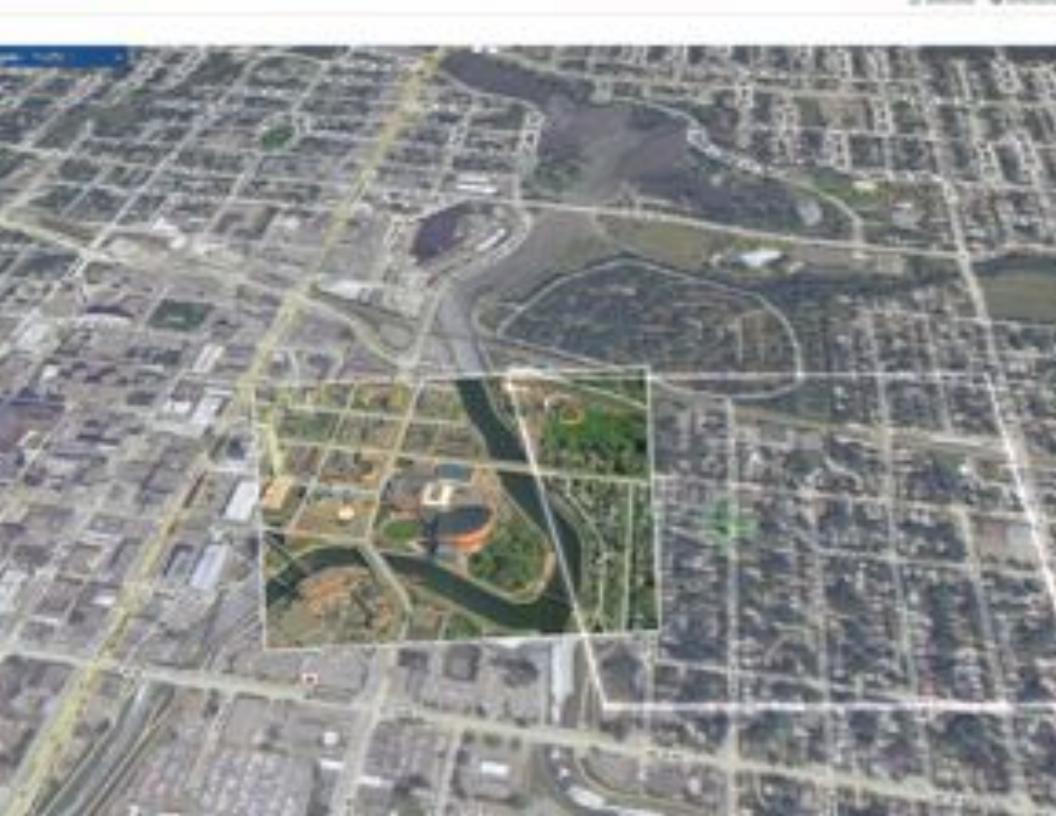


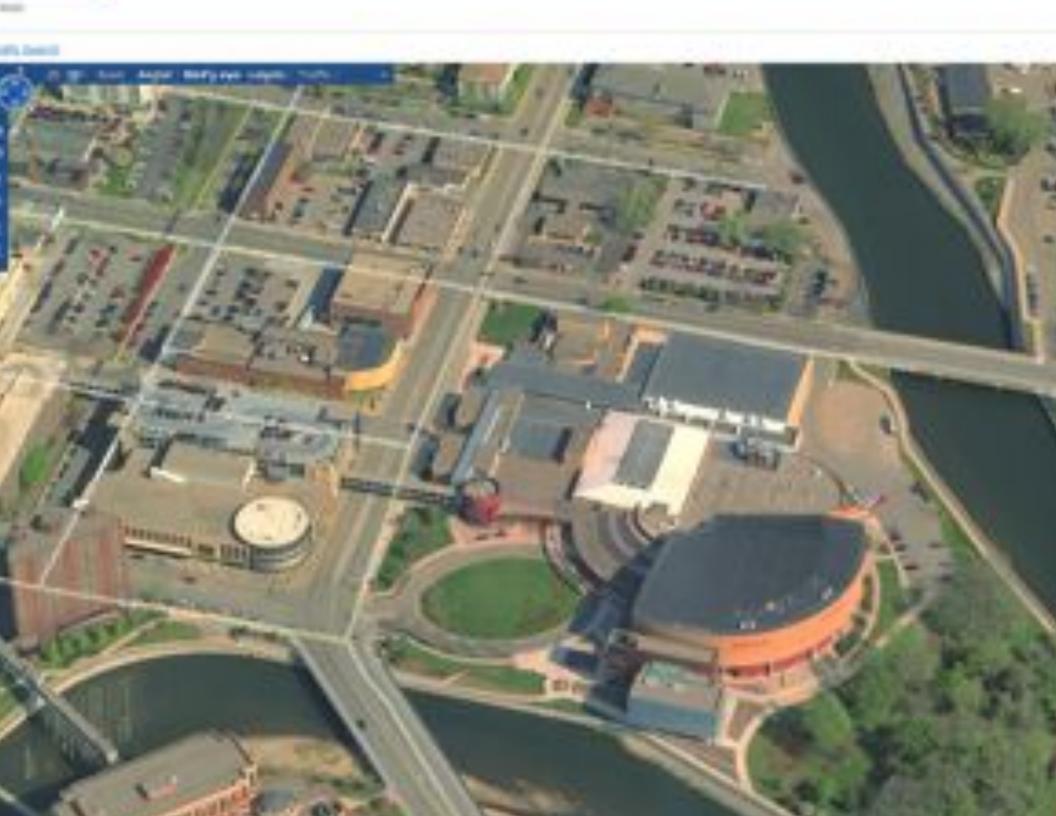
Eye alt 11001.28 km

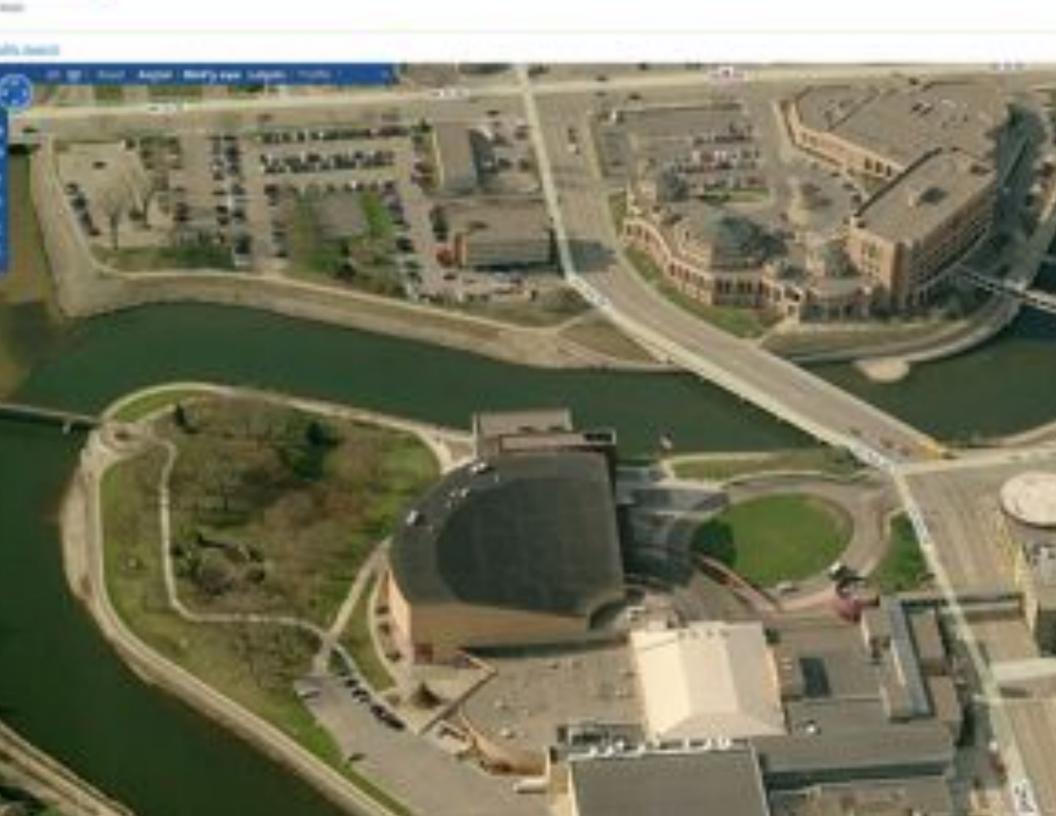












Remote Sensing Sources

- Optical Aerial Imagery
 - Old, New, Oblique
 - MN DNR
 - Landview Historical
 - Resource Assessment Fall CIR
 - Wetland Spring Leaf Off NE MN/MSP
 - MN GEO
 - USDA
 - NAIP
 - Aerial Compliance Slides
 - USGS
 - MN DOT
 - County/City/Tribal
 - Multi-Spectral Imagery
 - Hvoer-spectral Imagery

Overview

This technology can deliver 2" on ground pixel size resolutions and in color

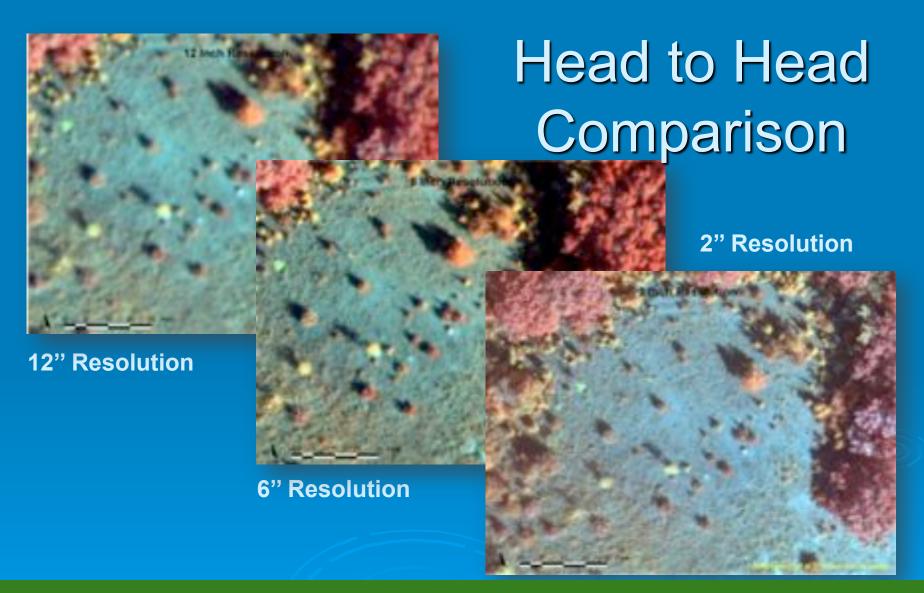




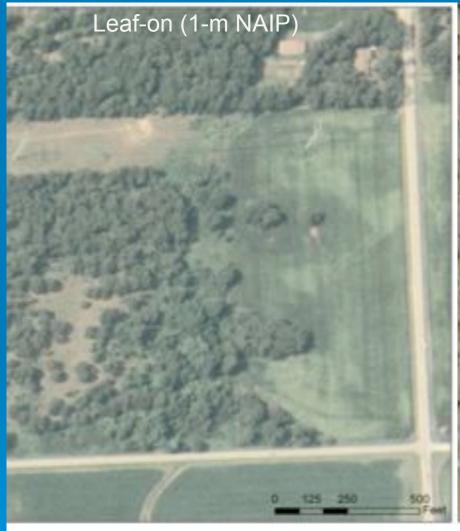












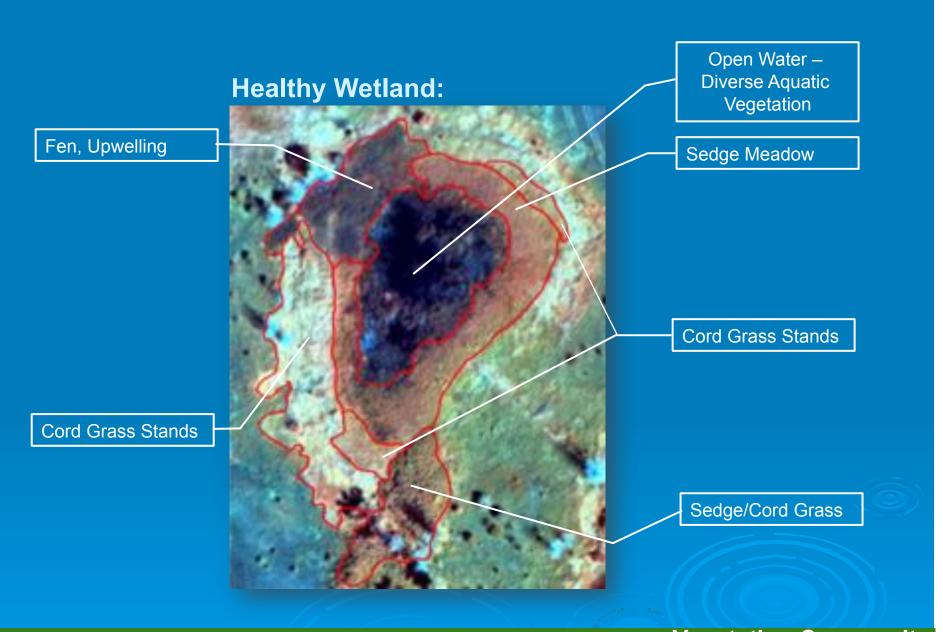


Lacks distinction of vegetation types

Enables detection of honey suckle and buckthorn



Invasive Species

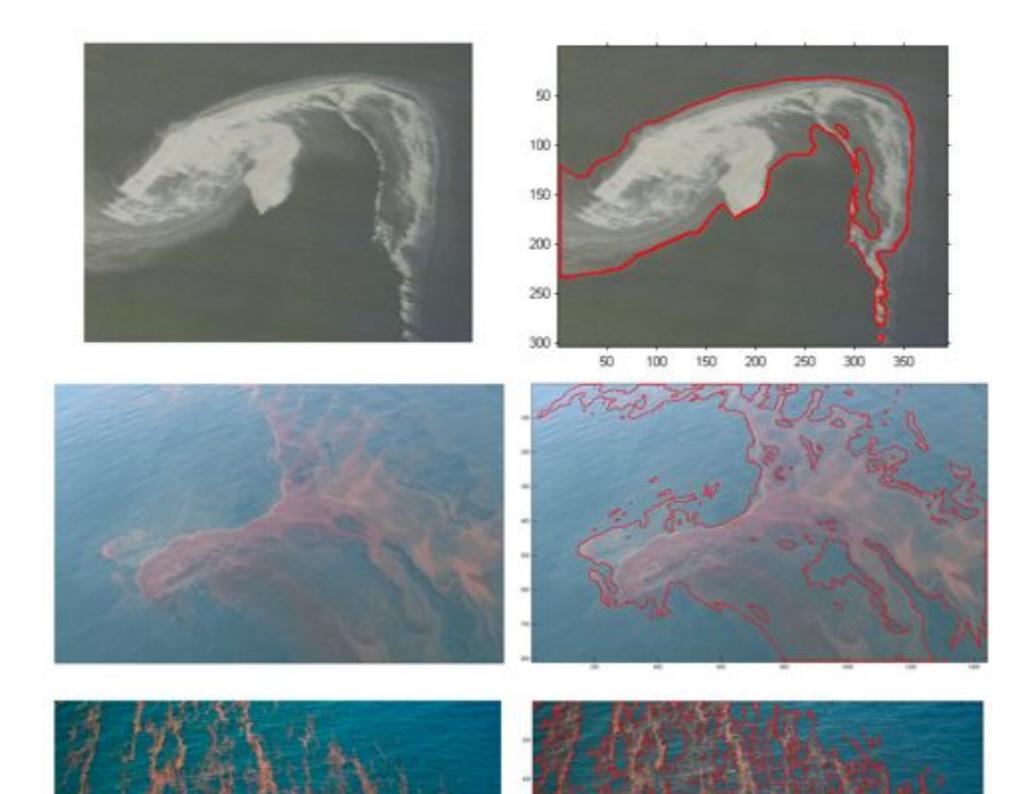




Vegetation Community Classes & Quality

REAL-TIME ORTHO DELIVERY

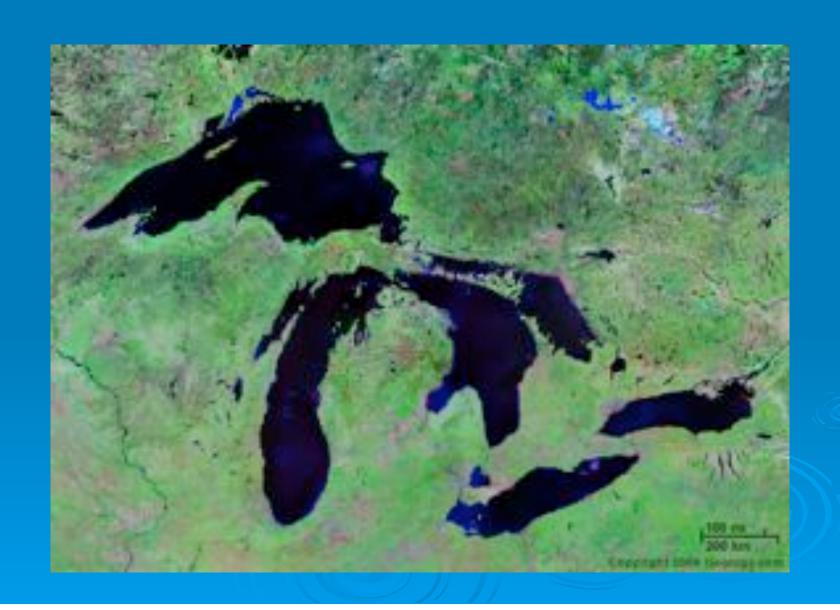


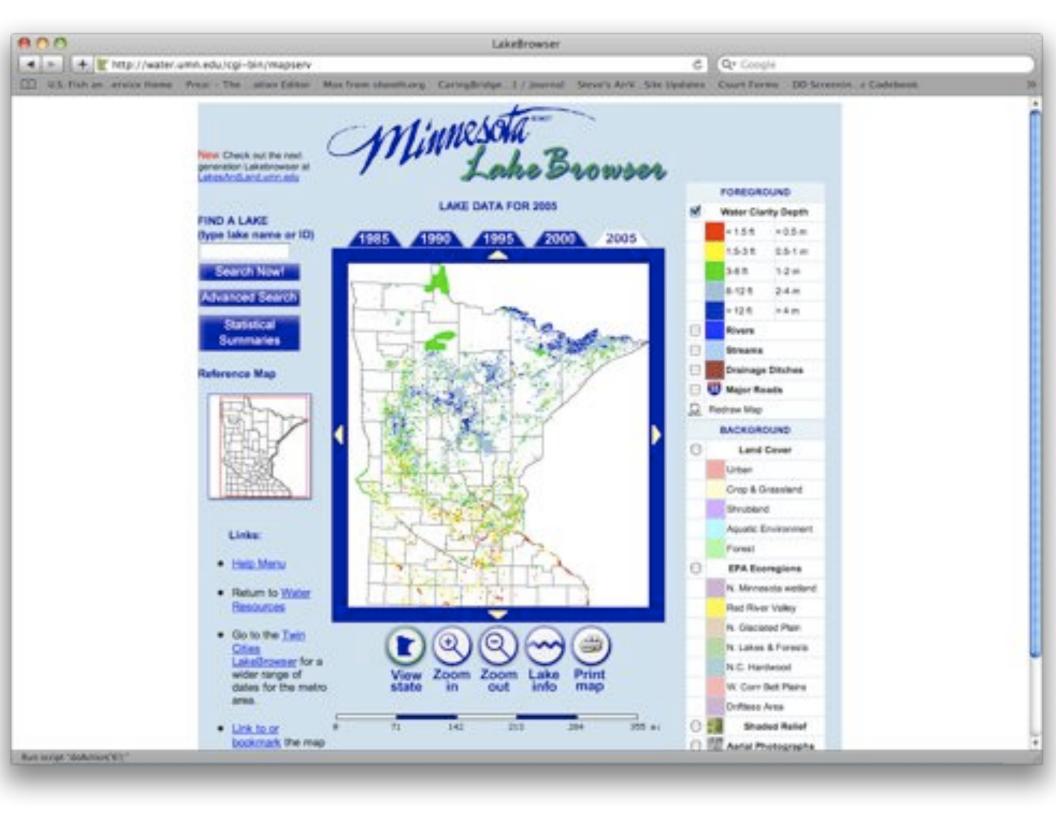


Remote Sensing Sources

- Optical Aerial Imagery
- Optical Satellite Imagery
- LIDAR Terrestrial and Bathymetry
- Thermal Imagery
- Radar Imagery

SPOT 2010 Image Mosaic





C Q+ Coogle

S. Fish an article Home. Presi: The Jation Editor: Mox From obsestiving. Cartrightnings. 3 / Journal. Show's ArV. Site Updates. Court Forms. DO Screenin. a Codeboo

LAKE DATA FOR 2005



Labes for Gundam Laborator

FIND A LAKE Oype lake name or IO)

Search Now!

Advanced Search

Statistical Summaries

Reference Mag



Links:

- · Help Menu
- Return to Water
 Resources
- Go to the Twin
 Cities
 LakeScowser for a
 wider range of
 dates for the mater



View Zoom Zoom Lake

FOREGROUND Water Clarity Depth -155 ×0.5 m 15-31 25-tm 5-8 B 124 8-12-6 24.8 = 12.6 ma m Rivers Streets Drainage Ditches Major Roads Redraw Map BACKDROUND 0 **Land Cover** Urban Grop & Grassland Shrubbind Aquatic Environment Forest 8 EPA Ecompions N. Minnesota wetland Red River Velky N. Glaciated Plan-N. Lakes & Forestix. N.C. Harrisetool

Mr. Cores Back Window

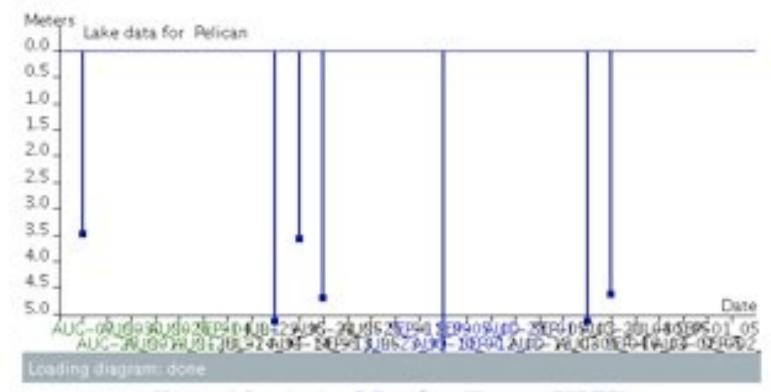




Pelican (Lake ID: 18030800)

1990 Clarity Depth Average: 3.49 m 1995 Clarity Depth Average: 4.48 m 2000 Clarity Depth Average: 6.08 m 2005 Clarity Depth Average: 4.90 m

These averages were calculated from the following dates of satellite imagery:



View more information about Pelican from Minnesota DNR/PCA

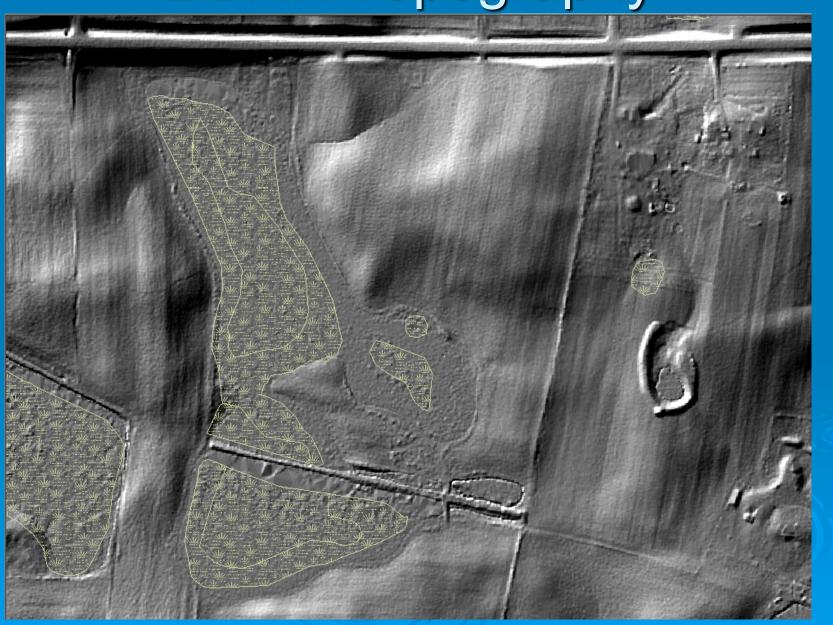
Learn more about remote sensing of water resources

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LiDAR Topography



Returns

> Single Return

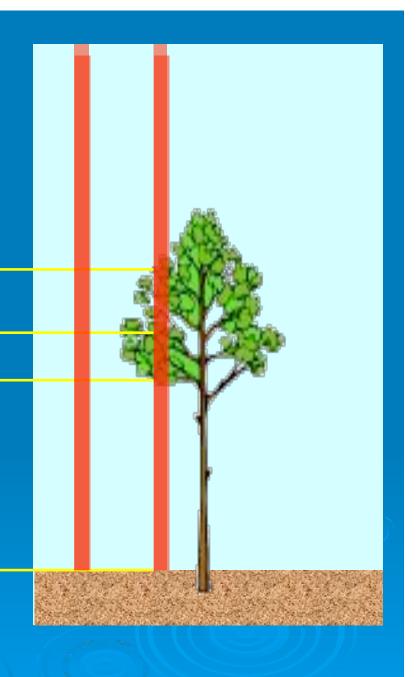
1st return

➤ Multiple returns 3rd return

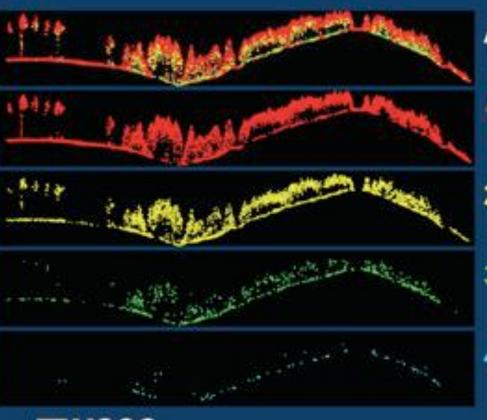
2nd return

> Waveform **Returns**

4th return



Multiple Return lidar systems



All returns (16,664 pulses)

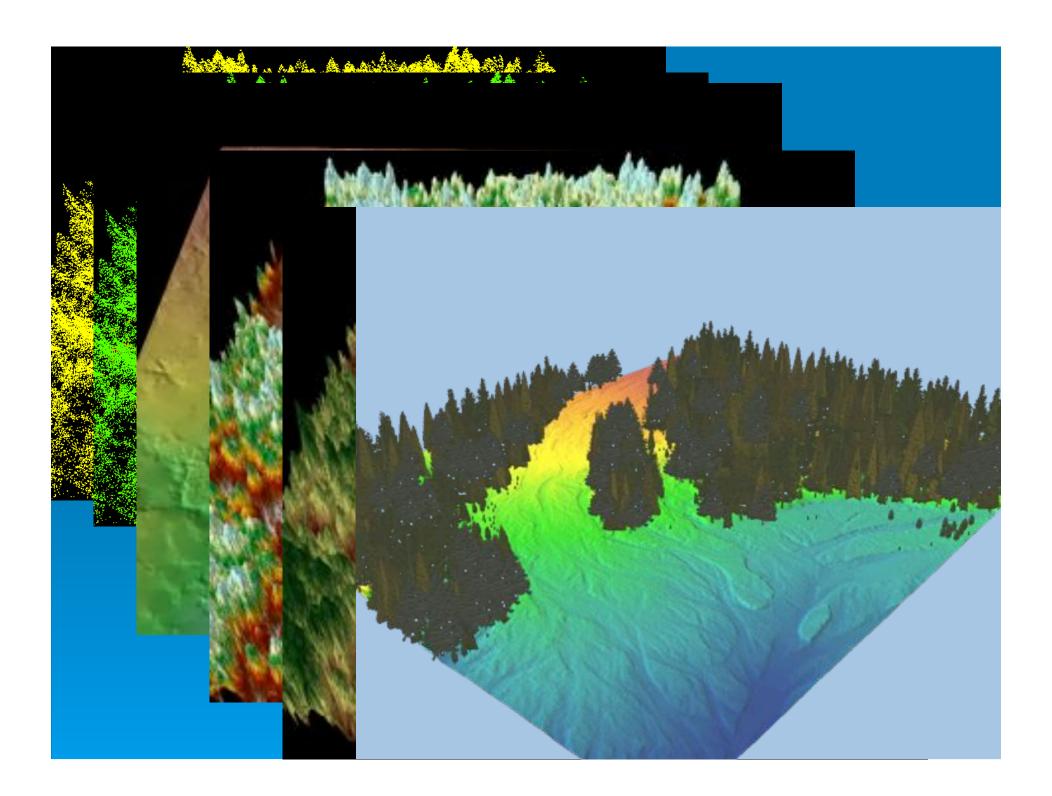
1st returns

2nd returns (4,385 pulses, 26%)

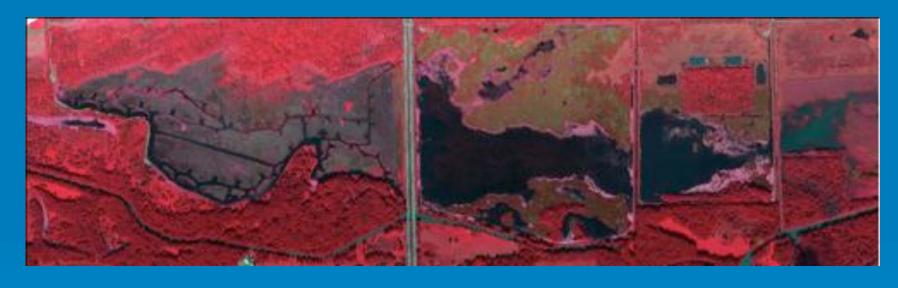
3rd returns (736 pulses, 4%)

4th returns (83 pulses, <1%)





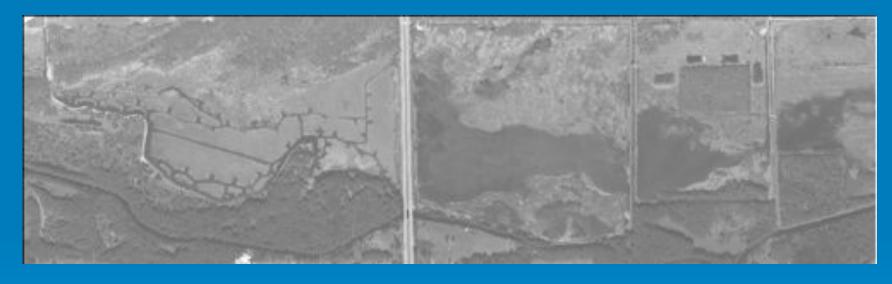
Study Area Color Infrared



15, September 2006 13:50



Daytime Thermal



Day B15 (4.533)

Value

High: 38.0435

Low: 0

15, September 2006 13:50

Nighttime Thermal



Night B15 (4.533)

Value

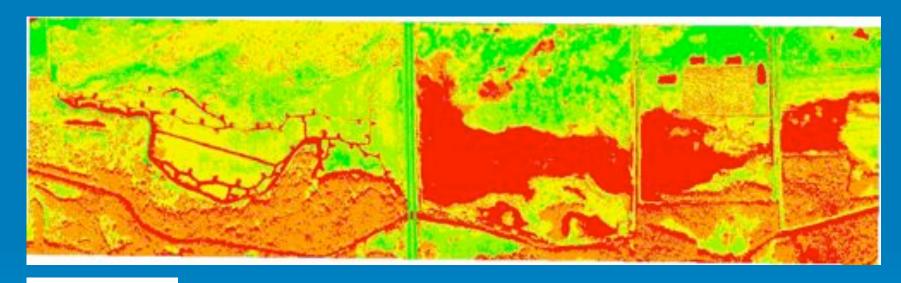


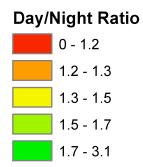
High: 16.5515

Low: 0

14, September 2006 00:26

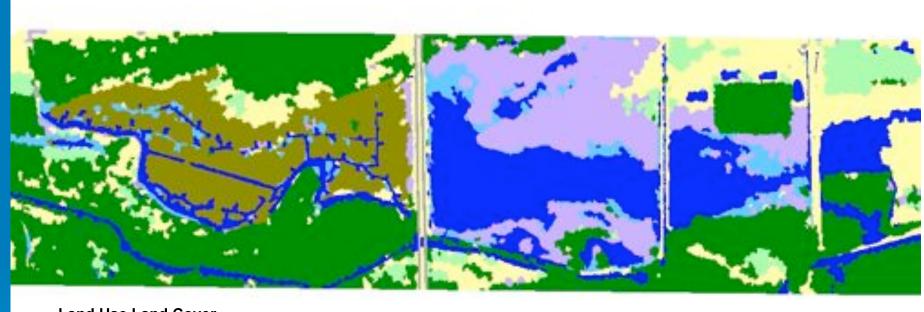
Diurnal Ratio





(Band 15 Day / Band 15 Night)

Classification Result



Land Use Land Cover

Deciduous Forest
Herbaceous Openland
Aquatic Bed Wetlands
Mud Flats
Road
Shrubland
Emergent Wetlandsr

Water

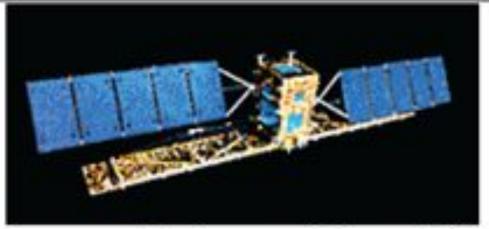








ERS-I (Europe)

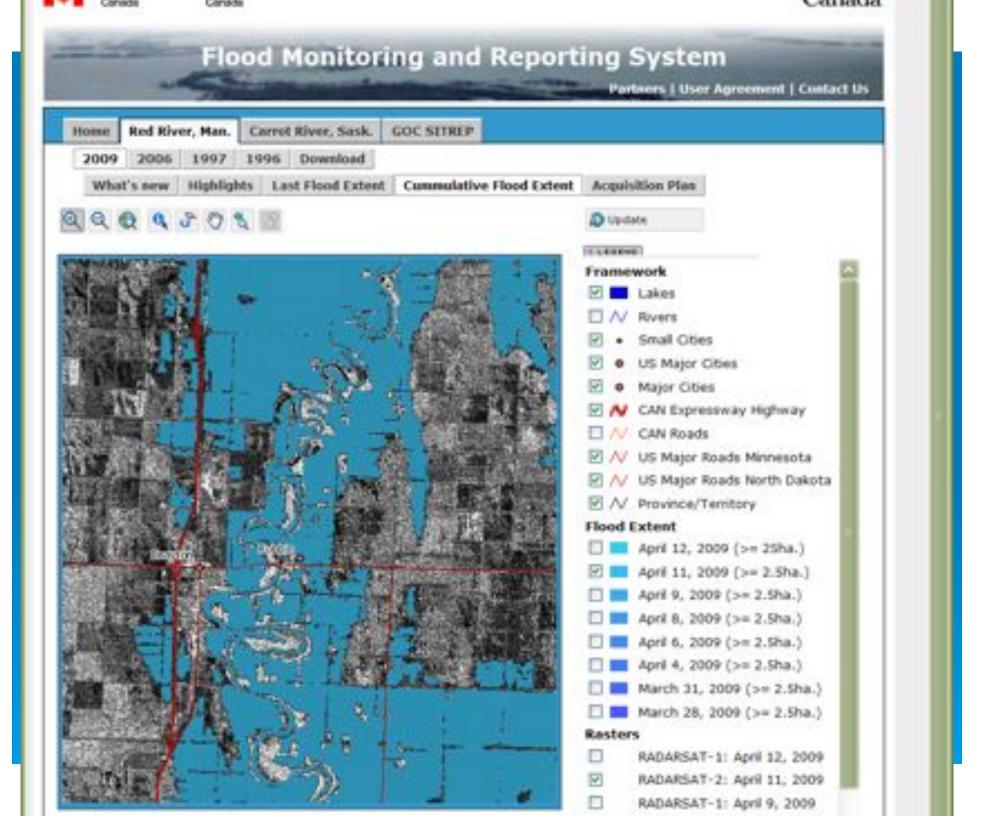


Radarsat (Canada)



Envisat (Europe)

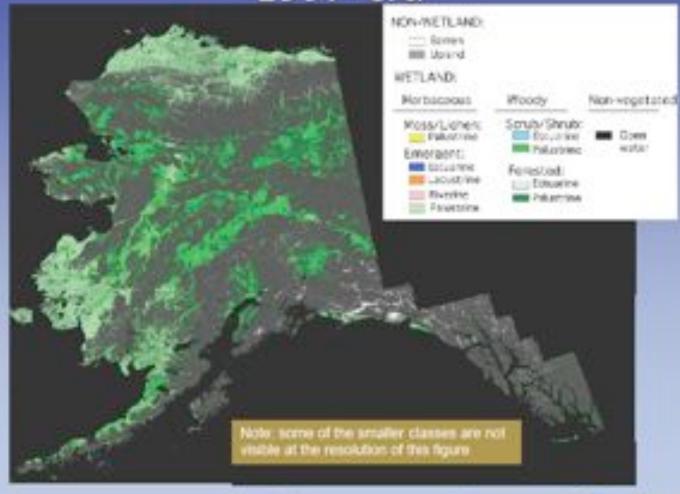




2008 - All of Alaskan Wetlands were mapped using JERS Radar Images

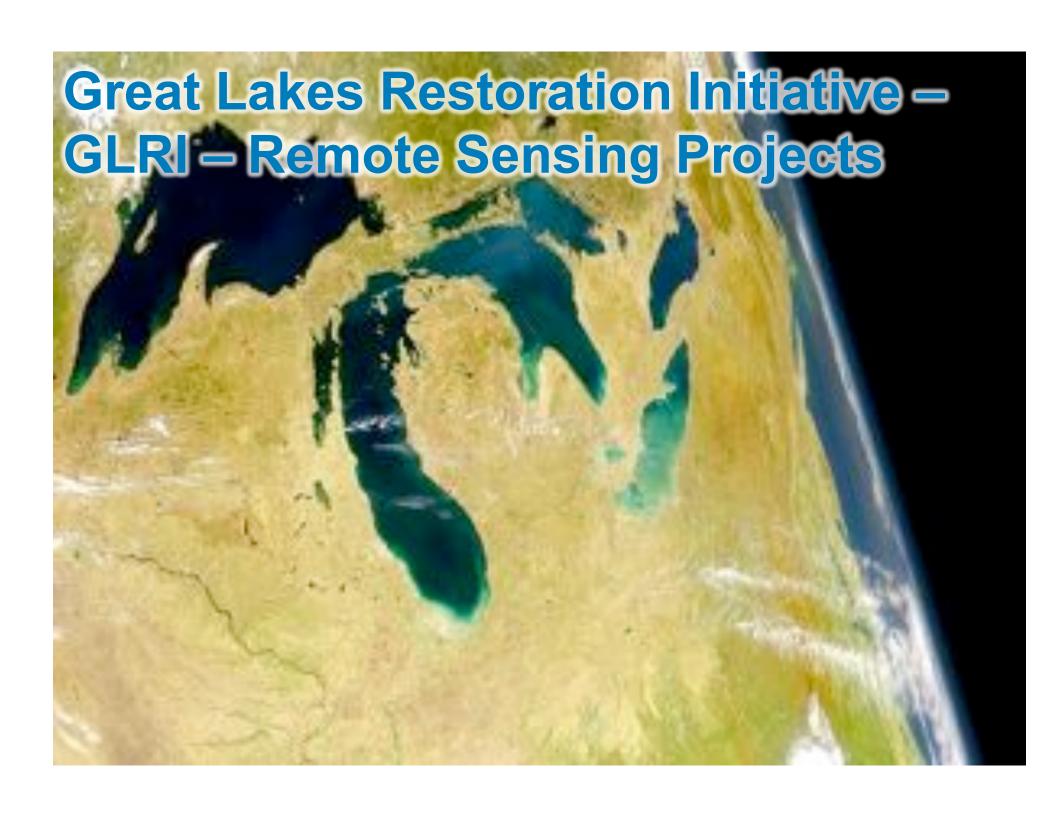
- Part of larger NASA/U of MI Climate Change study
- 85% Accurate as compared to 5 different NWI classes.
- Used summer & winter images
- Demonstrated the use of Radar
- Total estimated cost of around \$5 million

Completed Wetlands Map of Alaska, 1997-era









University of Minnesota

- Led by Dr Joe Knight
- > Jennifer Corcoran PhD Student
- > RANDOM FORESTS Wetland Prediction
 - RADAR Images
 - Aerial Images
 - NWI
 - SSURGO
 - LIDAR

Michigan Tech Research Institute & University of Minnesota

- Invasives mapping Phrag.
 - More accurate than hyperspectral
- Wetland change detection
- Vegetation Structure Mapping
- Improved wetland extent delineations
- More rapid response for climate change



Current Known Distribution of Common Reed (Phragmites australis)

€ 1 /1 8 8 45.7% - = 2 Find



SAR Multi-Sensor Composite of Lake St. Clair



Upland Forest

Cattail/Scirpus beds

> Wet meadowsedges

> > dominant

Multi-sensor L- and Cband radar composite depicts the biomass and flooding differences between the various emergent wetlands in this delta

Radarsat Oct 98 **JERS August 98**

JERS March 95

Island **Phragmites** Cattail dominant ©CSA 1998 ©NASDA 1995-8 ©GD-AIS 2003

23.6 km

Dickinson Island

Harsen's

Ref: L Chavez, MTRI

Wetland Hybrid Change Detection



2.6% overall change to 9 counties (UP, Mac and Leelenau)

wetland to upland 2546 hectares (ha)

upland to wetland 3 ha.

emergent to woody wetland 1304 ha

woody to emergent 7.2 ha

wetland to open water (including aquatic bed) 124 ha.

So what does radar imaging mean for wetlands?

map all of North American wetlands in a month or so,

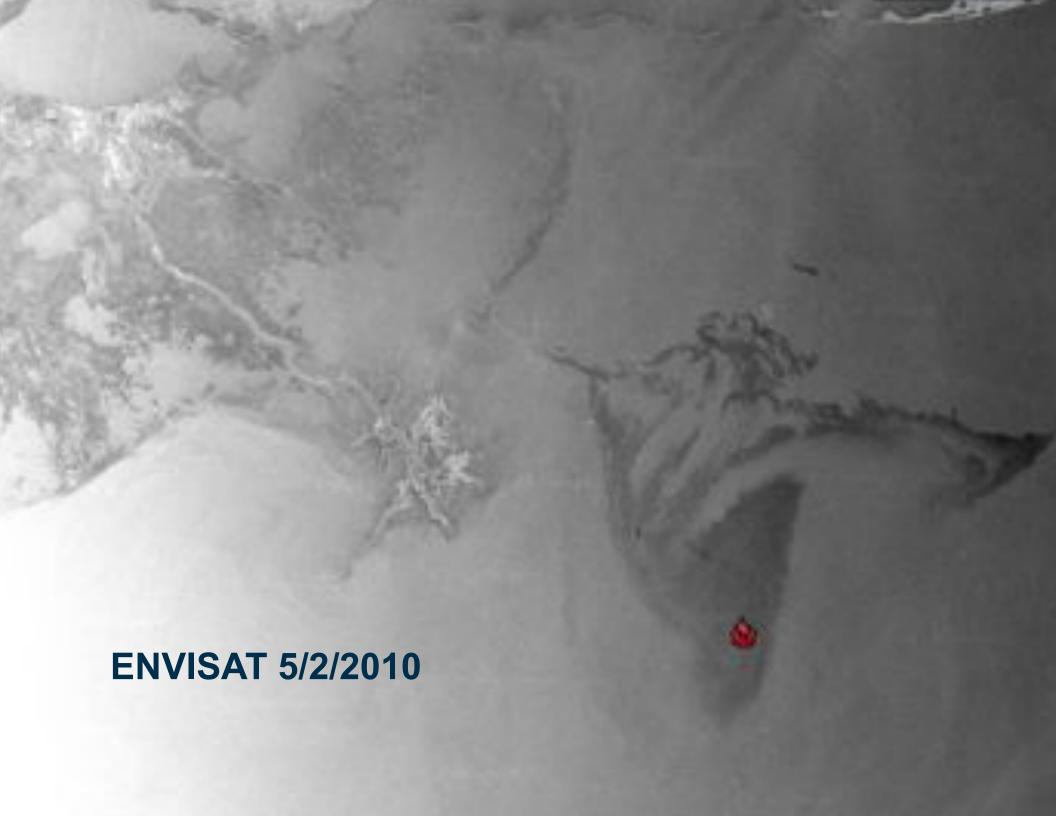
map water elevation change in wetlands,

map some invasive species better than

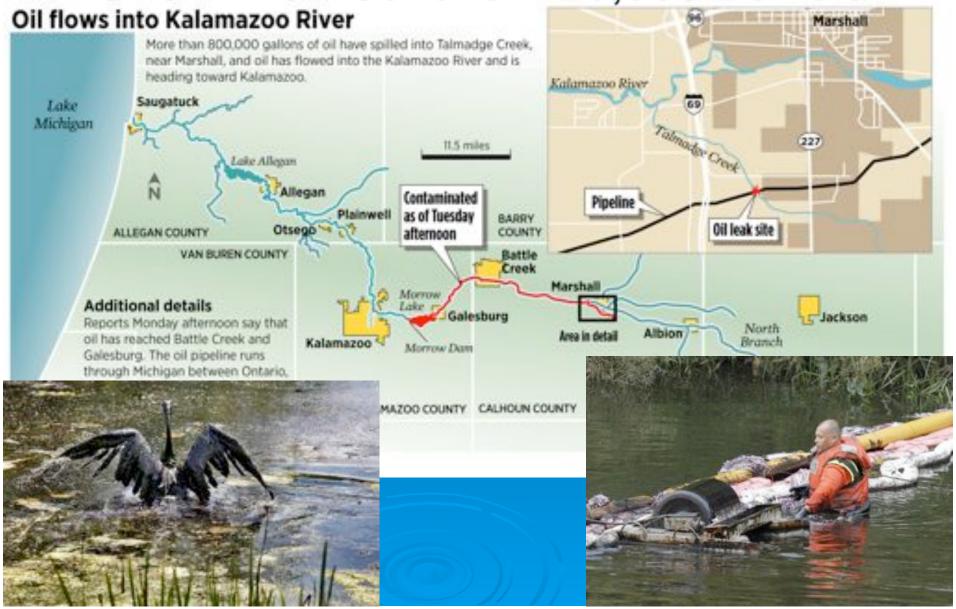
optical systems.

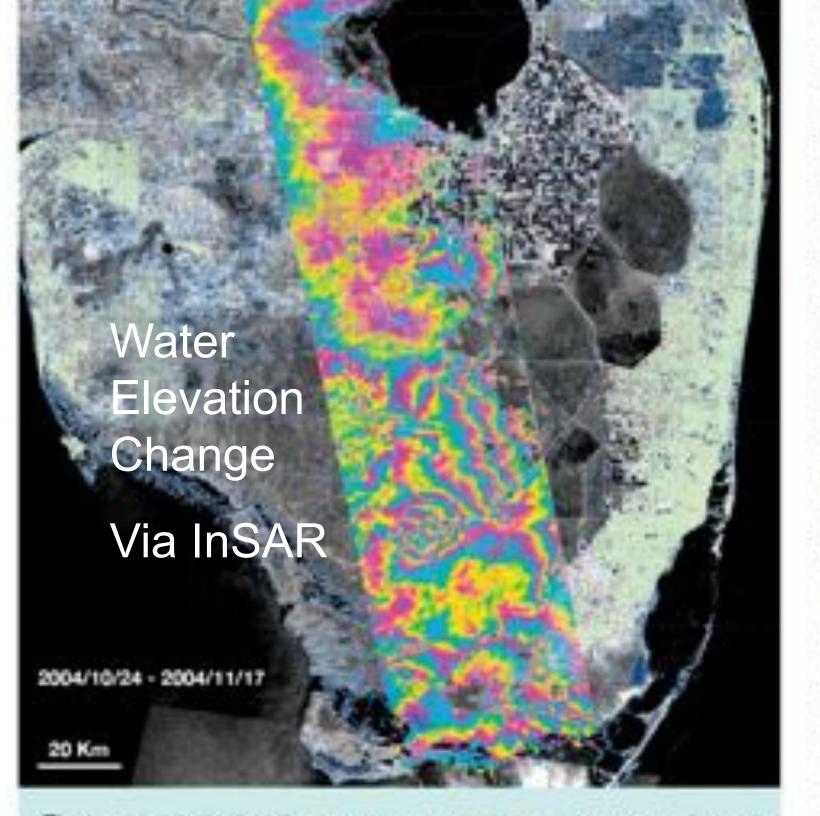
> And oil spills?





2010 July 26 Michigan Oil Spill One Million Gallons – 20,000 Barrels





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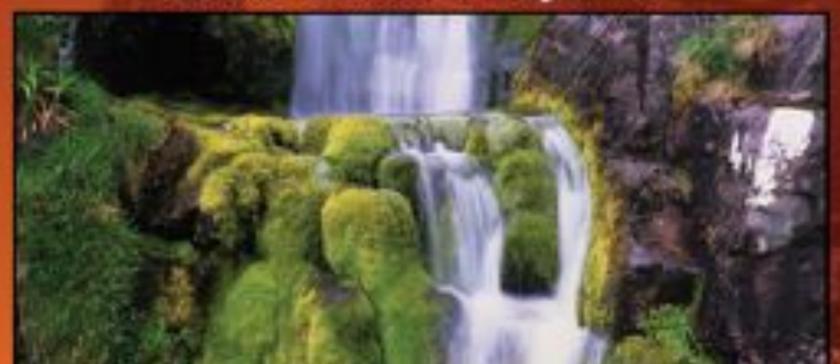
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CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER

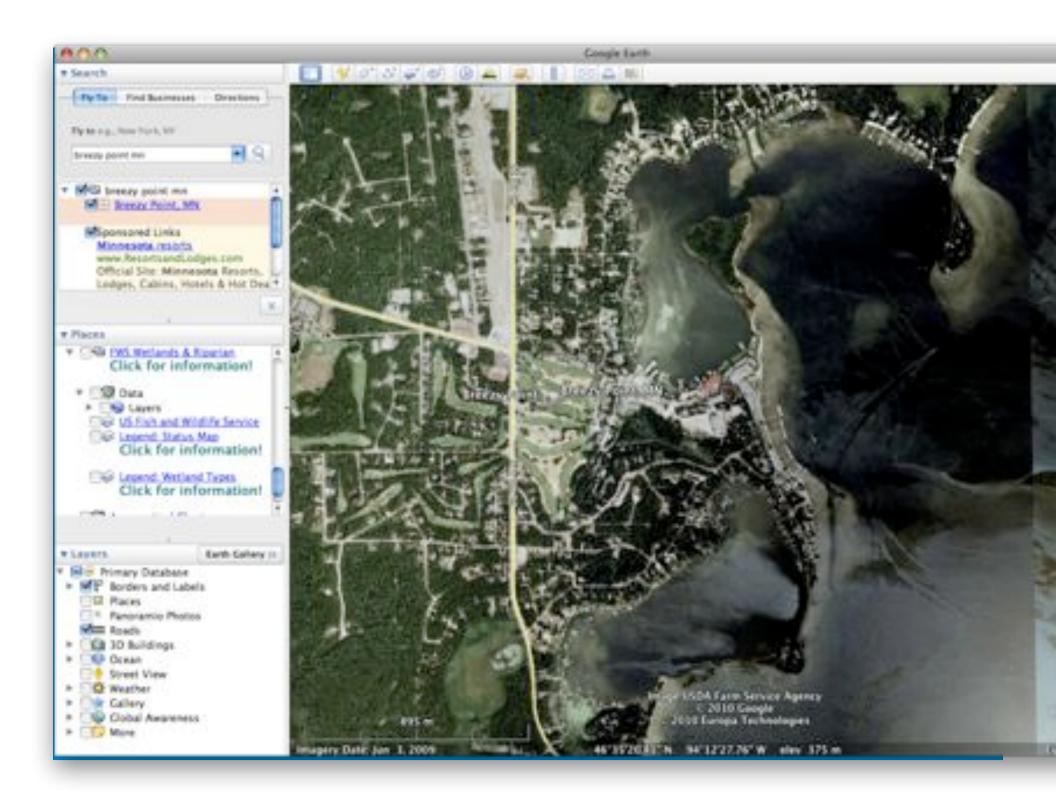
IPCC Technical Paper VI

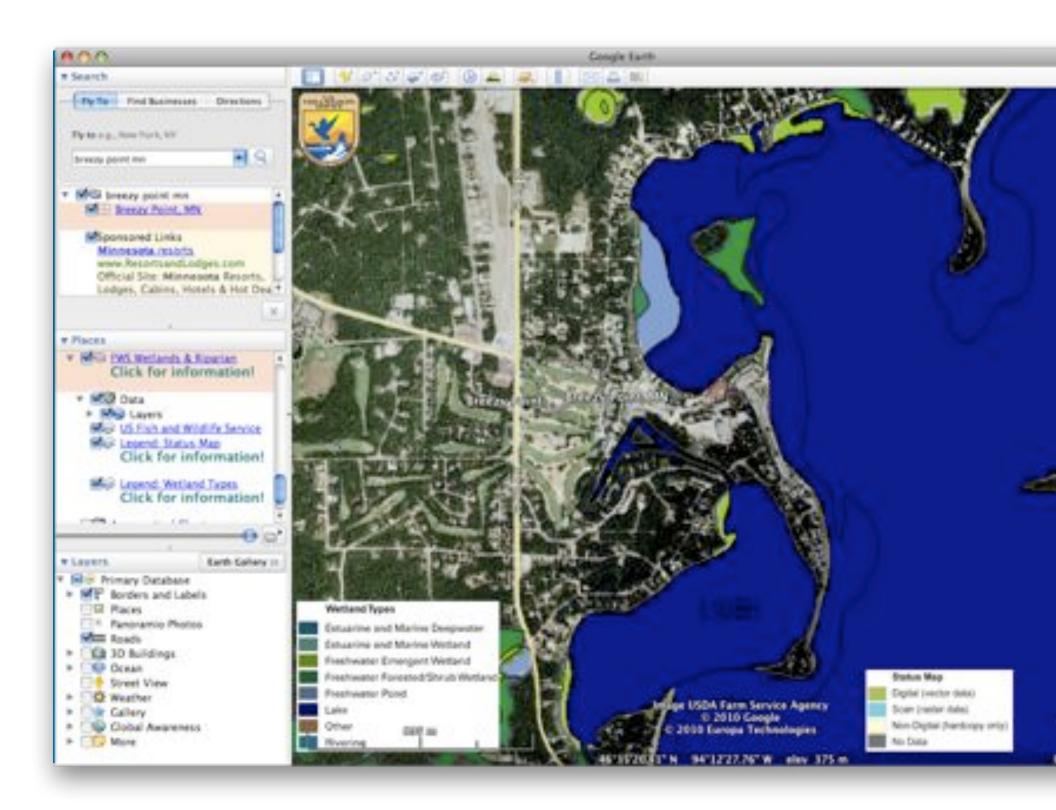


Due, in part, to their limited capacity for adaptation, wetlands are considered to be among the ecosystems most vulnerable to climate change."

Climate Change and Water

IPCC June 2008





Existing NWI data is

- out-of-date
- = 2-Dimensional



Agricultural Drainage

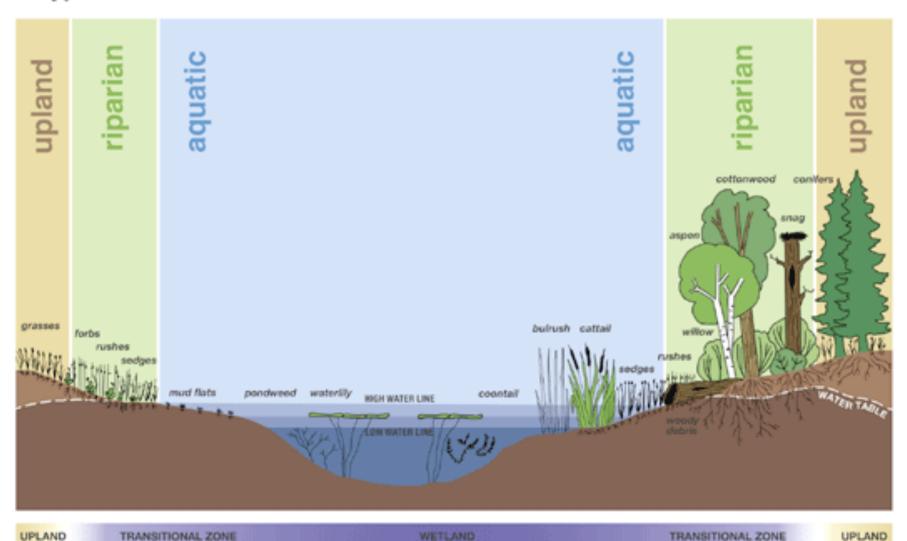


Urban Development



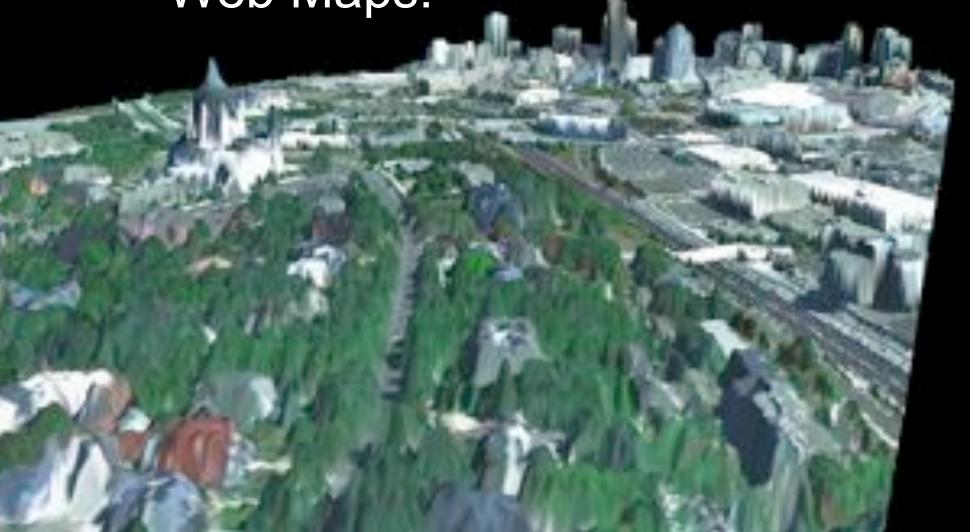
Wetlands are 4 Dimensional

A Typical Wetland



Start Thinking 4D

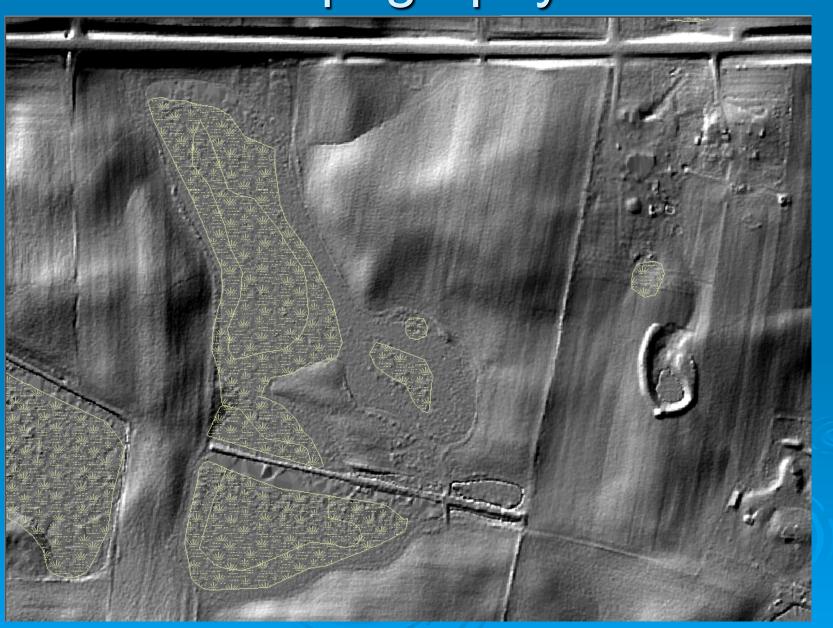
Raster Vector Integrated Web Maps!



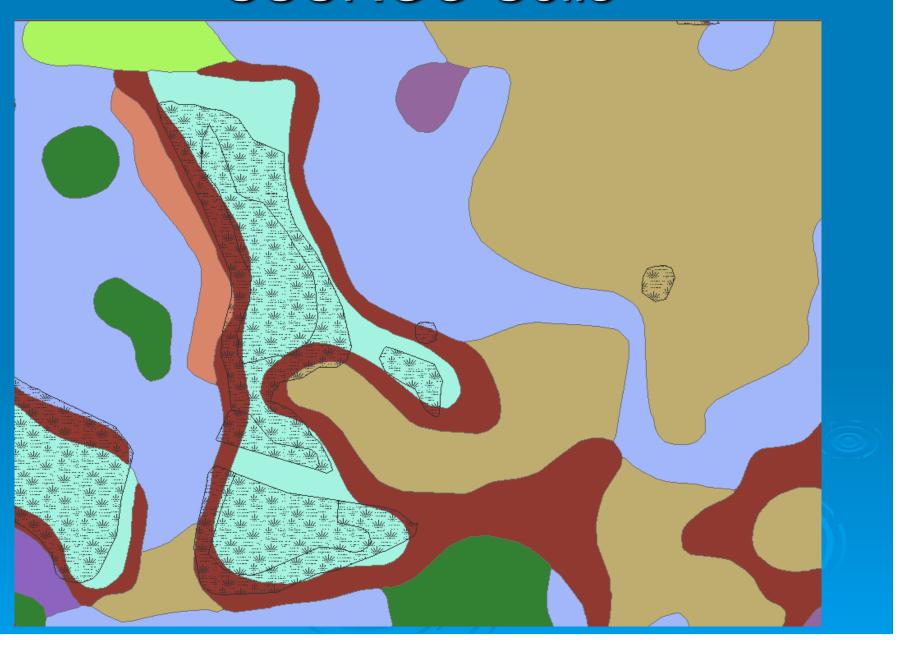
Use Multiple Data Sources

- Original NWI
- Aerial Photography (DOQs)
- LIDAR/IFSAR Topography
- Soil Surveys (SSURGO)
- Hyperspectral Imagery
- Multi-Spectral Imagery
- Thermal Imagery
- Radar Imagery

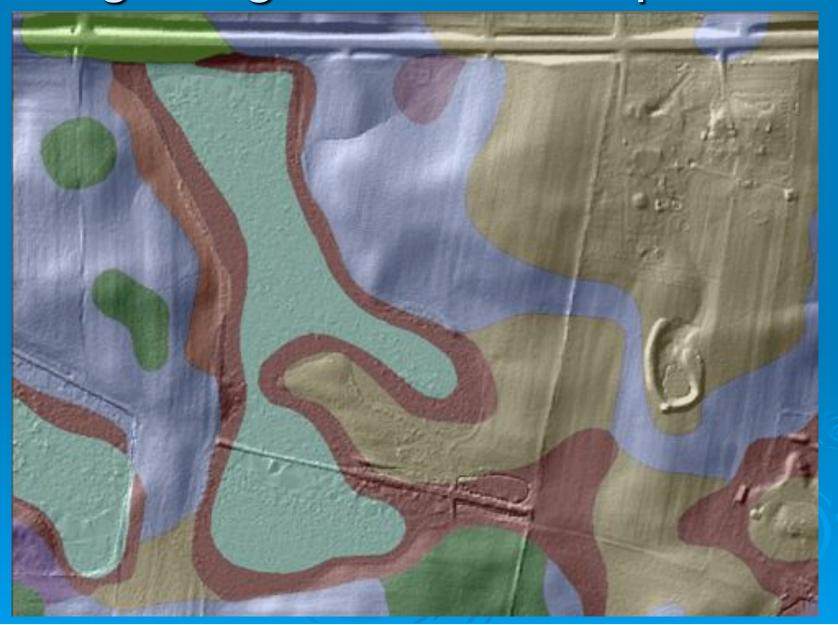
Topography



SSURGO Soils



Integrating Data – to 4D product





Upgrade 'your' National Wetland Inventory (NWI) into a 4 dimensional 'dynamic' map using additional tools such as radar, lidar, thermal, multispectral aerial digital imagery, and historical aerial photography to capture past, present and future conditions.

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 - Richard Powell, MTRI

